

This fine school opened in September 1965 with 25 students. The ensuing years saw tremendous growth in the number of programs and students as well as its physical size. In 1981, the college opened its own flight center. Innovations in its aviation curriculum have allowed Daniel Webster College to offer the first college-based flight training program integrating motorized gliders and advanced aerobatic trainers with standard and complex training aircraft.

Advances in the college's business program led to recognition by Newsweek as one of the top undergraduate business programs in the country, a distinction the college has maintained every year since.

Daniel Webster College has contributed to the lives and educational progress of many people in its last three decades. Hard work and dedication by the college's teachers and students have made it a valued resource in southern New Hampshire and all of New England.

Mr. Speaker, I ask all of my colleagues to join me in congratulating Daniel Webster College on 30 years of excellence and in wishing them many more years of success well into the next century.

#### CRIMINAL PENALTIES FOR CRACK COCAINE POSSESSION

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 28, 1995*

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member commends to his colleagues an editorial which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald on November 25, 1995.

Good reasons exist for the courts to punish crack cocaine possession more severely than possession of a comparable amount of powdered cocaine. Some of the reasons haven't received the emphasis they deserve.

Crack is a form of cocaine that has been processed to allow it to be more easily ingested. Federal sentencing guidelines make it a more serious crime to push crack than to push a comparable amount of cocaine powder even though the chemical composition of the two is the same. Because crack trafficking is mostly a black crime, some people claim that the longer sentences are racially discriminatory.

Crack is by far the more dangerous product because it fuels gang warfare, drive-by shootings and the breakdown of inner-city families. Cheap and potent crack is ripping apart black neighborhoods in Omaha and elsewhere across the country.

Crack is less expensive and is easier to use. It causes a quicker "high." It is more readily addictive. The toll in human suffering is therefore greater. The punishment for selling and distributing crack is greater, too, as it should be.

The crack debate is like some other matters in which race has been illogically inserted. Activist lawyers have taken to arguing that any law is discriminatory if it doesn't produce results that are perfectly colorblind. In New York, a subway fare increase was recently struck down on the grounds that it discriminated against black people. It did nothing of the kind. But the plaintiffs' lawyers argued that more black people used the subways and therefore to raise the fare was discriminatory.

Melanie Kirkpatrick, a Wall Street Journal writer, has written that such thinking is

a "perversion of the Equal Protection Clause of the Constitution." She said, "Under this philosophy, it doesn't matter who did what to whom and for what reason; all that matters is outcome."

More should matter. In the case of crack cocaine, it matters what the pushers do to their families, their neighborhoods and their communities. Of course the criminal laws should be colorblind. But that doesn't mean they should be twisted to produce a racially perfect mix of defendants. The idea is to punish people the most who are doing the most harm to society. That shouldn't change.

#### A POINT OF LIGHT FOR ALL AMERICANS: MARIA OTTO

HON. MAJOR R. OWENS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 28, 1995*

Mr. OWENS. Mr. Speaker, I rise to honor Maria Otto—whose work has greatly enriched the profession of child care. She has touched the lives of hundreds of children, parents, and aspiring day care providers. Her dedication and compassion have rendered her a worthy candidate to entrust the care of our most precious—the children. Furthermore, her competence has rendered her fit to train the future day care provider of the Nation. Maria Otto is an outstanding and caring citizen who deserves recognition as a great Point of Light for all Americans.

In 1967, Mrs. Otto began her career in family day care as a family day care provider. In this capacity, she was responsible for the care and development of more than 200 children, under the sponsorship of the Wake-Eden Center in the Bronx. Maria Otto continued her career as a family day care specialist-trainer in 1986 when she joined the staff of Child Care, Inc. Here she assumed the challenging task of training hundreds of New York City family day care providers.

Mr. Speaker, as commissioner of the New York City Community Development Agency responsible for the Community Action Program and the Headstart Program I had the honor of launching the Nation's largest family day care program utilizing unspent funds from the Headstart budget. Since that time family day care has expanded and improved steadily. As a New York State senator I participated in several successful efforts to achieve greater statewide recognition and support for family day care as an effective option for child care. At each step of the way Maria Otto was one of the leaders of the great grassroots army of family day care advocates.

Throughout her career, Mrs. Otto has worked tirelessly to improve the professional status and recognition of thousands of family day care providers in New York City and State, and across the Nation. She organized the first Family Day Care Provider Associations in New York City and State, and is the founder of the current Family Day Care Citywide Association. As one of the cofounders of the National Association for Family Day Care, Mrs. Otto also assisted in organizing providers in Pennsylvania and many other states.

Nationally recognized as one of the earliest experts in the field of family day care, Maria Otto served as a member of Governor Cuomo's Commission on Child Care. In recognition of her exceptional professional

achievement on behalf of children, Maria Otto is a recipient of the New York State 1993 Decade of the Child Award.

It is apparent that Mrs. Otto welcomes some continuity in her life. She is a current resident of the Bronx, NY, where she was born, living in the same house for 68 years. The daughter of immigrants from the Virgin Islands who arrived and settled in the Bronx in 1920, Mrs. Otto is a graduate of Jane Adams High School. She holds an A.A. degree from the College of New Rochelle-Bronx campus.

Maria Otto's consistency is not only evident in her place of residence. She has consistently served the children in her care, their parents and her proteges exceptionally well. Mrs. Otto is as dedicated and committed today as she was decades ago when she first embarked on a career so vital to the American working family. Without a doubt, her work has led to the professional and respectful character of the modern family day care profession. It is an honor to salute Maria Otto as a Point of Light who continues to brighten lives for all to cherish.

#### DR. KATHERINE GABEL; AUTHOR-EDUCATOR-RESEARCHER

HON. CARLOS J. MOORHEAD

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, November 28, 1995*

Mr. MOORHEAD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the attention of my colleagues in the U.S. House of Representatives the many accomplishments and contributions of Dr. Katherine Gabel of Pasadena, CA.

Dr. Gabel, who has a BA, and M.S.W. and a law degree, is president of Pacific Oaks in Pasadena, which was founded by seven Quaker families in 1945 and is celebrating its 50th anniversary this year. Pacific Oaks, a source of considerable community pride, includes the college, the children's school and the research center.

As president of Pacific Oaks, Dr. Gabel established the research center to support community outreach and faculty research. She routinely works with a consortium of other colleagues—Bank Street, Wellesley College, Erikson Institute—on issues relating to family and community.

Prior to Pacific Oaks, Dr. Gabel was dean of Smith School of Social Work. She also directed the building of the Adobe Mountain School, a juvenile correctional facility under control of the Arizona Department of Corrections, and served as its first superintendent.

While in this capacity, she assisted the warden of the Farmington Women's Prison by entering the prison as an inmate. It was these unique experiences which enabled Dr. Gabel to coauthor an important book entitled, "Children of Incarcerated Parents." As Dr. Gabel points out, parents in prison face some especially difficult problems in maintaining meaningful relations with their children.

Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to honor before my colleagues in the House of Representatives the life, endeavors, and contributions of Dr. Katherine Gabel. Her school, her community, and her Nation have all benefited from her learning, dedication, and commitment. Mr. Speaker, we are all grateful.